

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at New-Bedford, from England, we have received a London weekly paper of May 24, from which we are enabled to make the following selections:—It does not appear, by any official statements, that the war had been renewed in Poland; but the reports which reach us from almost every quarter, seem to strengthen an opinion that it has been recommenced with dreadful slaughter. The article, under the London head of May 24th on this subject, may be considered to bear a continental date very little distant in time from those brought to Providence, by the Hazard. It is, however, more particular and satisfactory. The late rumours of peace appear to have given to other expectations, which involve not only a sanguinary warfare in Poland, and along the northern maritime coast, but throughout the whole extent of the Turkish empire. This extension of the war, may be considered as resulting from the ill-success of the expedition against the Porte; since it has given to the French, a complete control over the civil and military operations of that power.—*Bost. Gaz.*

LONDON, May 24.

### RUMOURS OF A GREAT BATTLE IN POLAND

A general battle is rumoured to have at length been fought—At a late hour on Friday evening, it was reported that the Russians and Prussians had made a general attack upon the French army.—Others allege that the attack was begun by the French.

The Russians and Prussians amounted to about 185,000, of whom 160,000 were Russians.—The French force was near 200,000.—But the Russians had a reserve in Lithuania of 40,000 men more.—The battle is rumoured to have been of the most furious and obstinate nature.—It is terminated much in the same way as the battle of Eylau—without any decisive advantages gained by the French—Thirty thousand men are said to have been killed or wounded on both sides.

Yesterday morning we received letters from the coast, which state, that a heavy firing was heard on Thursday night, in the direction of Calais, supposed to have been rejoicings for some victory. The French, of course, if the result were as we have stated it above, indecisive, and if they had nothing more to boast of than they had at Eylau, would claim the victory, and order rejoicings to take place, and *Te Deum* to be celebrated. The conscripts must be

encouraged at all events. But if the consequence of the battle was neither the surrender of Dantzic, nor the capture of Koningsberg, the French have little to boast of. The battle is stated to have begun on the 6th; the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and Bonaparte, headed their respective armies.

Other accounts from Holland state, that the battle was not indecisive, but that the French were defeated.

An American vessel from Rotterdam is off Dover, which landed an over-sea pilot belonging to that place, who states, that at the time he sailed, a report had reached Rotterdam of a battle having been fought in Poland which lasted three days, and ended in the total defeat of the French.—The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were personally engaged.—Similar accounts are said to have prevailed at Flushing.

Such are the rumours which have reached us—No accounts of any battle have been officially received by Government.

BERLIN, May 9th.

Up to the 4th, nothing had occurred between either of the armies. The enemy's preparations indicate that he will direct his grand attack along the coast, as, in case of succeeding, he will be in a better situation for relieving Dantzic, and also for receiving support from the shipping of England, Russia, and Sweden. Besides the three Frigates at Koningsberg, intended for taking troops on board, several thousand Russians have been embarked at Pillau, in order to be landed upon the Frisch Nehrung, near Dantzic.

Byland, the advanced posts of the Russians and Prussians are extended in the front of Braunsberg and Nehlsack. The French advanced posts on the left side are at Frauenberg, Mulhausen, and Wormsdill. The latter place is occupied by eight thousand of the Marshal Prince of Corvo's corps. Within the circuit of six leagues, about Thirty Thousand men are encamped; and, in fact, the whole army is in such a position as to be ready for a general action in a few hours. About the end of last month, couriers were dispatched from the headquarters to all the reinforcements on their march, to hasten their approach with all possible speed.

DRESDEN, May 5.

The last letters from Vienna mention, that considerable wagers have been laid in the first societies, that the preliminaries of a general peace will be signed before the 1st of July.

The Turkish army has been wholly re-organized, and every corps of a thousand men, has a French officer, subordinate only to the Commander in Chief. Whilst these arrangements are proceeding in the Turkish Empire, the French Emissaries are stated to be equally busy in every part of the dependent provinces. It is reported, upon good authority, that all the Barbary Powers have declared against us, and that the Mediterranean already swarms with their corsairs. This is of serious consequence to the Merchants of the Levant trade. We believe indeed that the greater part of this trade has been long extinguished, and that what remains is rather to be considered as of private than of national concern. But the hostility of those petty powers is not the less vexatious. Their ships are not confined to the Mediterranean. The Americans suffered so much from them, that they deemed it prudent to purchase an ignominious truce. The French are well aware of this, and their intrigues have long been directed to stir up these privileged robbers against the British Commerce.

Mr. Arbuthnot, and Ad. Duckworth, are on their return home. Sir Sidney Smith is to remain off the mouth of the Dardanelles.

The misunderstanding between the British and Russian governments, relative to some commercial regulations, has been amicably adjusted.

A suit has been entered at the King's Bench, in Ireland, by Mr. *H. Johnson*, Comedian, against *R. Curran*, Esq. for a criminal intercourse with his wife. The gentleman is the eldest son of *J. Philpot Curran*, Esq. master of the Rolls; and the lady much celebrated for her personal beauty. Mr C. has fled his country.

#### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LOWER ELBE, May 13th.

Contrary to all expectations, we are still without intelligence concerning the events which in all probability have already taken place in the North. One thing is certain, that Dantzic is the appoint of attack and defence. The papers pressed into the service of France tell us, that the siege of that city is carried on with vigour: they inform us that the garrison makes perpetual sorties, and add, of course, that all these sorties are very unfortunate for the besieged; and they foretell the speedy surrender of the town. But these same accounts do not conceal the determination of the Prussians to defend the place to the last extremity; and the writers by their laboured attempts to shew the probability of a speedy capture, betray rather their own sense of its importance than prove the

probability of the event. The *Altona Mercury* of yesterday, relates, in a second edition, that on the 29th ult. at night, *the French made three attempts to take the place by storm*, but in vain; after which an armistice of four hours was granted for burying the dead. It is said, that ships, which passed by on the 5th inst. heard a violent cannonade from the City. This last intelligence discredits a report which two days since had gained great ground, that the siege was raised. It was added, that the Saxons had deserted to a man; that an attack was made by accord at the same instant from the garrison in the city, and the English Frigates before it, upon the French works; and that after an obstinate contest, the enemy was forced to yield his positions, heavy artillery, &c.—This account is still credited here, and the desertion of the Saxons is said to have been acknowledged by the French Minister Bourienne.

In the mean while it is evident that Bonaparte seriously purposes to remedy the fault he has committed in the eyes of military men, by advancing so far into Poland, while Stralsund, Colberg, and Dantzic remain in the power of an enemy who has also the command of the sea. Every thing shows that he is resolved to act for a time on the defensive. He has taken a strong position in Prussia, by means of which he hopes to repel the attacks of the Great Russian Army, which lies before him; and he in the mean while orders the siege of the maritime fortresses in the Baltic. Hence the waste of blood before Dantzic. In one night three ineffectual attempts to storm the fortress! Every one knows the immense loss of which such an attempt causes, even when successful; but this is indifferent to a General, whose disregard for the lives of his men is beyond all precedent. After Bonaparte's famous first campaign in Italy, he was asked as to the expense. "*J'ai dépense dix mille hommes par mois*," (I spent 10,000 men every month,) he replied. It ought not to be forgotten, that he then commanded only Frenchmen. Now he has allies; and he will be subject to no slight embarrassment in the choice of his assailants.—What troops, for instance, were employed in the threefold attack on the 29th? If Germans, how naturally must the thought occur to them, "We are the chosen victims!" Such a suggestion would fly in every quarter of the Grand army; and a defalcation, dreadful and decisive, might be the result.

But to come nearer home in my remarks. While the siege of Dantzic is carried on with fury, that of Colberg reposes for a moment, and attempts are insidiously made to disengage the King of Sweden from the

Coalition; but to no purpose. This monarch has renewed his treaties with the King of Prussia; all animosity between these two Sovereigns is forgotten; and 6000 Prussians are on their passage to Stralsund, under Generals Blucher and Tauenzien, while the diplomatic relations between the two courts are restored.

Here we see a Monarch, who has already lost the greater part of his states, and the remainder of which are actually attacked by the enemy, sending his best Generals with a considerable force, to defend the dominions of a Sovereign but lately his adversary, when threatened by the common foe.—An incident like this may allow us to hope, that the spirit of a generous and wise coalition is not yet every where extinct. Were every enemy of France to act thus, Europe might still be saved from impending bondage.

Sweden having been found incorruptible, it is now deemed necessary to collect a large force on this frontier of Germany. On Sunday last, Marshal Brune received, by a courier from Finkenslein, the command of all the forces in Lower Saxony, which united with the troops coming from Italy, are to form an army of observation against the Swedes and English, and at the same time cover the operations of the Grand Army. The Marshal was to set out from Hamburgh this morning, on his way to Schwerin; and a part of the garrison has already left that City. A number of camps are to be established in Mecklenburgh and Pomerania.

I have endeavoured to represent what is thought here to be the military plan of the enemy. This sketch, if not quite correct, justifies the remark of one of our journalists, that the late events in Poland have restored the arts of war to its former credit. How much, how incalculably much, is gained if an enemy can be compelled to proceed cautiously and slowly, all of whose victories have hitherto been a series of *coup de main*. Surely, when Austria at length sees that the Allies are able to hold France at bay, its energy will revive once more. The transactions at the late diet at Hungary certainly entitle us to form the most lively hopes and expectations.